COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT OF COLUM-BIA COLLEGE.

Among the many festivals of Literature held in this City, during the past few months, none has been more fashionably or numerously attended, or passed off with greater colet than the Centennial Commencement of Columbia College, which was celebrated in Niblo's Theater, yesterday morning.

The parquette and galleries of the theater were crowded with a gay and brilliant assemblage of ladies

atrd gentlemen. This College was founded in 1754, and originally took the little of "King's College," but subsequently, ss the Revolution progressed a more Denocratic soubriquet seemed fitting, and that of "Columbia" was adopted; and the College new stands at the head of the of literacy institutions in this country-an honor-

ed object of greatness as I renown.

For a brief period during the War of the Revolu-For a crief period during the war of the Resons by tion the College buildings were occupied as prisons by the British soldiers, and within those classic waits were confined hundreds of that patriotic band who had taken up arms in defense of their country.

Among the whost promonent persons upon the stage on this occasion we observed the Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Haight of Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. Knox of the Dutch Reformed Church Webster, President of the Free Academy, Prof. Dr. Wesser, the same institution, Orden Hoffman, Esq., Awthony J. Fleecker, Esq., Dominie Van Pelt, Chaplain of the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812,

The venerable CHARLES KING, L.L.D., President of

the Institution, occupied the chair.

Upon the entrance of the President, Faculty, Trus-Con the courance of the Pressient, Packay, Pros-ters, senior efficers, Professors and invited guests, Noll's Band errformed in splendid style theoverture to "William Teil" and Mendelssonn's "Wedding March." Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Haight of Trinity Church, after which the literary exercises

were confinued in the following order: Germa Sanstana Sansta Oration — Classical Mythology Charme-Cambanara Orations— Ideable Humanity California Poika. Form— The Oh and the New Jubble Quadville. Oration— Ideatives to Active Selections from Luria ELIAS G. DRIKE, JR.PETER I. NEEPLS. ... JERUMIAN I. ZARRIEKA Oration:— Infrictives to Action: Jerumian I. Zarriska.

Form.— Ender party Lucies
Form.— Ender party Lucies and Spales. Receivab H. Smith.
Gratics.— Infried Spales.

Oratics.— The divide Labor.

Oratics.— The Course of Empire. Hearty C. Marvis.

Oratics.— The Course of Empire. Hearty C. Marvis.

Oratics.— The Course of Empire. Hearty C. Marvis.

Oratics.— Martha Flow.

Master's Oration. John H. Anthon.

Course.— Ermon. Verdi.

Jens H. ANTHON. The Greek Saiutatory Poem was spoken in an unfal-tering and impressive manner, and Mr. Vincent ably executed his task as the initiatory orator of the day. winning. "golden opinions "from the audience, whom, we opice, must have been posted on "Greek" if the amount of appleuse might be taken as a criterion. He first addressed the audience, welcoming the mothers, fathers and sixters to the exercises of the day, after which he addressed the Trustees, congratulating them on the Institution having completed its first century, and expressed the wish that they might long preserve inviolate their trust. After addressing the President and Faculty, he concluded by exhorting the students to enter boldly upon life, trusting in the protection of

..... URLANDO H. MORRIS.

..... HENRY C. MARVIN.

The Latin Salutatory Poem by Mr. Morgan, was spoken distinctly, and without any marked discrep-

The English Salutatory, &c., by Mr. WOODFORD, was an excellent production, and delivered in fine style. He said that whatever had been hallowed by style. He said that whatever had been hallowed by age or by the memories of past, spoke to the heart in language thrilling and eloquent. We linger over the spot where genius has labored, patriotism bled, or faith triumphant, and the past stands like a living presence by our side, with words of mingled warning and of cheer. Such spirit-voices come to us, as we welcome in this morn, the centennial of our beloved Columbia. For a hundred years she has stood in her strength and pride. The germ planted by kingly hands in days of Colonial dependence has grown to a stately tree.

The speaker welcomed the Presedent and Faculty, and in speaking to his class reverted to the decease of Messenger, one of their number. In conclusion he said it was godilike for the student by patient thought and tircless effort, by a life of activity and love to bless and clevate mankind.

The German Salatatory Oration by Mr. Powency was a

effort, by a life of activity and love to bless and clevate mankind.

The German Salatatory Oration by Mr. Poneroy was a well written composition so far as we were able to judge. The speaker, however, lacked in point of the necessary gesticulation so essential in the delivery of a German oration. His usual self-possession gave way to a slight embarrassment before he had half concluded his piece.

"The Post-Life, and the Poet's Induence," by Mr. Coscnon, was one of the best effusions of the occasion, but the oration speke in so low a tone that he could scarcely be heard ten feet from where he stood.

The oration of Mr. McAllistra was spoken in a loud, clear correct manner, and his language and gesticulation

clear correct manner, and his language and gesticulation were well adapted to the subject. He commenced by saying that numerous religious systems have faded insensibly from the earth. The interests and passions which struggled in their favor, the successive stages of their decline and the from the earth. The interests and passions which struggied in their favor, the successive stages of their decline and the precise periods of their dissolution are all subjects for conjecture. But history has presided over the obsequies of Classical Paganism, "that beautiful mythology, which, "originating in the forgotten ages of older times, had, "before the advent of Christianity, been refined into a "poetical system which, even now, when exploded as a "form of faith exercises its influence over the imagination "and the intellect." The gradual decay of this system has been chronicled, so that we are now able to trace its progress from the palmy days of its power to the moment of its last expiring struggle. Continuing in this strain at some length, he concluded by saying that the spirit of Classical Paganism which once brooded over the earth has taken flight. Its altars no longer smoke with impure offerings to a thousand deities. Its oracles are silent. The very temples are in ruins, and amid their desolate walls the spider weaves his webb and the owl sings her watch song. But entire as has been the extinction of the classical faith those beautiful creations of intellect in which that faith was embodied still exist to amuse and instruct.

tellect, in which that faith was embouned still exist to amuse and instruct.

The oration of Mr. Drake was delivered in excellent style. He observed that humanity had not yet arrived at its full perfection and harmony, not yet had the pursuits of trutth been discovered by any one to be an idle and fruitless labor. The philauthropist of the present day had little reason to complain that there was no more of earth to conquer; for the spiritual world by which he was surrounded—oft-times battled with but never yet subdued—now effered a glorious field for his prowess and eagerly invited him to the contest. His ideas on the subject were very elaborate.

were allowate. This ideas on the support were very elistorate.

"The Old and the New," by Peter L. Needur. This was a pertic effusion, in which the speaker drew a comparison, between old times and the present age. He spoke of lashion, polities, &c., and then roused up their ancient sire and led him through the present age. The following verses show the style:

"Then where those Sycamores stand forth to view.
To those Centennial halls of classic fame.
I'd lead my noble Sire, with proud a lieu.
Nor blush to speak COLUMBIA's aged name.

I'd tell him then of hours the youth recalls.

Whese memory e'er shall solace give this heart,
Ard feel me bonord, that within these walls.

With youth of noise soul, I shared my part.

Long may our aged institution shine Fresh jewels to her jewel'd wreath to bring: ifter noble cause, forever may it live. And honor crown her Patriotic King.

The ogation of Mr. ZABRISKIE was an excellent produc-The exition of Mr. Zabriskie was an excellent produc-tion. He said there was nothing more common among men than curmurs and compishins; yet if we look at the origin of these, we will see their injustice and their folly. Unjust because they nurmur at evils of their own cre-ating; foolish because they complain of the anxiety and disappointment to which they are exposed by idleness. Idleness is commonly associated with timidity. Either fear prevents us from fulfilling our endeavors by despair of euccus, or the frequent failure of irresolute struggles and the constant desire of avoiding labor impress false terrors on the mind. Let the mind and body be but fully recovered and you say triumph over fear and pain. No occupied and you may triumph over fear and pain. No man can be wretched in his energy. The soldier, when roused to the full highe of his spirit and in the heat of contest, not only feels no fear, but is even unconscious of the

rest, to only fers no sea, our consequence of the production, and described by Mr. Shifth was a fine production, and delivered with great sparit.

"Dignity of Laber"—by Mr. Morris. He handled the subject in a catisfactory manner, and acquitted himself ably. He contended that labor was the twin brother of life itself; that it broke down false distinctions—pizcing all

on the same platform.

On the Marvin spoke well, and traced the progress of

Mr. Marvin spoke well, and traced the progress of

and predominant rule from earliest times till the

Ar. Makvis spoke well, and traced the progress of conquest and predominant rule from earliest times till the present, in an able manner.

Mr. ANTHON delivered an oration on the Legal Prosession. The scutiments of the speaker were eminently calculated to win him the favor of his audience by their holdness, vigor and patriotism, and the very eloquent style of his declaration of we enthusiastic applause from the

ndience.
The President then proceeded to award the testimonials The President then pro-vector a ward in testimonais to those students standing. It he head of their respective classes, after which he confer ved the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the following member, wof the late Senior Classes. Marvin R. Viacent, Benjamin Strong, Culter C. McAllider, Outleved H. Merrit, Culter L. McAllider, Outleved H. Merrit,

Elias J. Marsh.
Charles S. Pomeroy.
Charles S. Pomeroy.
Charles S. Cromwell.
Charles S. Cromwell.
Charles S. Cromwell.
Charles E. Morgan.
Charles C. Parker, Jr.
John V. Lewis.
The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred by the President upon the Rev. Merritt H. Wellman. Wm. H.
Draper, Edward G. Hoffman, A. Henry Thurston, M. D.,
John H. Anthon, James De Koven. Leigh Richmond Dickinson, John G. McNarey, J. Walter Wood, Rev.
Nicholas F. Liudiam.
The honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon J. B. Merriam, teacher in the Grammar School of Columbia College.
The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Jean Moller, tutor in the Free Academy.
The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Wm. R. Jordan, of the Reformed Datch Church in this City: the Rev. J. Scott, a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese or Florida.
The degree of Lls. D. was conferred upon the Rev.
Henry B. Tappan, Chancellor of the University of Michigan.
"Our Centennial." with valedictory address by Mr.

Our Centennial," with valedictory address by Mr. Bacon, was the most finished oration. The address to the audience contained some fine points, and conveyed, if appropriate phrase, an ample share of compliment to the

The exercises were closed with a benediction by the

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. NOTT'S PRESIDENCY.

From Our Own Reporter. The exercises of Tuesday, the third day of the anniversary at Union College, commenced with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Dr. NOTT's Presidency. Greater interest seemed manifested in this than in any of the previous exercises; the admission was litnited by tickets, and at an early hour the church was crowded. The celebration commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., with music from a band employed for the occasion.
While the band was playing the graduates of the College who had assembled at the eld (west) College, entered the church in procession. The Trustees of the College took seats on the platform, with several gentlemen of distinction, among whom were Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Bishop Potter of Pa., Judge Campbell of New-York City, the Rev. Dr. Wayland, the Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Spring-st. Church, New-York, &c. &c.

The Rev. Dr. Tucker led the meeting in prayer. after which the band performed another piece of

Judge Campbell then delivered a historical discourse. He said that a long life spent in imparting moral and intellectual training, and passed in all accordance with that vocation, becomes illustrious. He then gave a historical outline of the Collegiate Institutions of New-York State, the present year closing a century June the first. He dwelt at length on the origin and growth of Union College, and the expect of the Nort He bag said College, and the career of Dr. Nott. He has (said College, and the career of Dr. Nott. He has (said Judge C.) personally instructed more than 3,000 men, whose influence is now felt in every department of society; he has led the institution through all its difficulties to its present prosperous condition; and, at the same time, made important additions to the science of heat and steam. Let the world parallel this, if it can: [Appleuse.] Generations to come shall bless his munificence; and his name and his deeds shall live embalmed in the memory of men, long after his calcumiators have passed away and been forgotten. [Great Applause.]

Music-Hail Columbia, several voices joining.

At this period Dr. Nort entered the church, lean-

affected by the occasion and the reception.

ing on the arm of a gentleman, and moving with difficulty. He was received with loud and repeated acclamations, and took his seat, apparently much Dr. Wayland then delivered an address. He said he appeared on the occasion, only because commanded thereto by his former friend and preceptor, from whom, though his own hair was then gray, he had in his youth received the lessons of wisdom. My discourse, (he continued,) shall regard the higher effects of education. The subject of education has been viewed from the different points according as the act of the mind or the information it receives, is contemplated. A division thus has been established between the studies that thus has been established between the states and terding to any practical use, but exercising the intellect, are supposed to be good only as disciplinary. On the other hand, some studies tending to practical use, are supposed to give the mind as adequate training. There has been a large discussion on this head, but, I shirt to be desirts conclusion. Again, Mathe-There has been a large discussion on his head, but, it think, to no definite conclusion. Again: Mathematics and Classics, though belonging to one of those heads, are sometimes arrayed against one another by their several adherents. This controversy, too, has been brought to no useful issue. versy, too, has been brought to no use to taken. Eut I think a higher point of view may be taken. Our whole system is the work of a Being of infinite power and goodness, who has made the world without us, and the world within us, and manifestly designed them to be adapted one to another. Has He made two kinds of knowledge, discrepant from one another, and dividing men into classes wide apart? Is it not more credible that God intended a harmonious union whereby sll knowledge may tend to intellectual improvement? Was not the form He assumed on earth, and were not the circumstances He entered into, an argument to this end? It is surely probable that what God made necessary to our existence He also made conducive to in tellectual enjoyment. No honest calling excludes any man from this enjoyment. Hugh Miller had two uncles, one a barness-maker, the other a stone-mason, of whom he has borne testimony that they knew more of living nature than many a professed natural philoso-pher. Men bave different faculties, each seeming de-signed for a special purpose, and the mind is best cul-tivated which calls the greatest number of faculties into operation. The question will then arise, what studies are best suited to this general purpose? This question cannot be settled from authority; the dead are no better judges from their slumber of two centuries-they could speak for their own time they cannot for ours. God gives every the means of knowing its own wants age the means of knowing its own wants, and the authority to decide on them. Every man can determine what faculties a study does, and what it does not, call into play. Again, the subject may be examined by its results. Is, for example, a mathematician, for that reason, a better reasoner on subjects not mathematical! The conclusion seems to be that every branch of study should be so taught as not only to increase valuable knowledge, but also to serve as mental discipline. I think there is no good reason for assigning any preëminence to one study above another Let all intellectual pursuits stand on a level, as they are calculated to inform and strengthen the mind. Our system of education needs revision; it has been too much the child of authority; but as those whom we have followed, innovated, so we may and it were to cast the bitterest reproach on the deeds of the ancients, to held that they made us no wiser than they were them selves. Men's faculties differ, and also their necessities according to political and other circumstances. A system of education should be adapted to the people it is meant for. In our country every facility is enjoyed for the universal acquisition of competence—nay, wealth; greater than ever was enjoyed elsewhere. We have millions of acres of as good land as the sun ever shone on, to be had almost for asking;—an acre can be had for about half a day's wages of a mechanic. Its cli-mate, and produce, and mineral wealth, invite labor to a rich reward. Imagination itself staggers when the elements for a calculation of the wealth of this region are placed before it. The effect of machinery is that God is lifting from our race that weight of toil which made mental improvement impossible—and here we see a tendency toward the beneficent designs of the enjoyment, and also labor—for every man thinks the better for working and works the better for thinking. In the condition of this country there is a tendency to this state. I need not detain you with a comparison with the nations of Europe, where constant at d hopeless labor can do no more than preserve from starva-tion. Thus we see that this country gives every man Thus we see that this country gives every man physical means to cultivate his intellect and that of his children; and here the mind is fully prepared to carry out the higher education. Here we are truly democratic; our simple assumption being that every man has a right to the innocent enjoyment of the result of his labor; and our society is only constituted for the protection of that right. Beyond this, demoenit of his labor; and our society is only constituted for the protection of that right. Beyond this, democratic society does not interfere, but leaves every man to fail or succeed on his individual account within those liberal limits. Hence comes individual responsibility, and from that the intense activity that pervades our whole social mass, in which every action becomes vital. In our colleges the teaching of natural laws is given as if not for men who are about to use their knowledge, but for men who are about to forget it, for the processing, not as a class or clime.

Our people are increasing, not as a class or clique, but as a mass, whose intellect is awakened. Can the philanthropist doubt what system of higher education

needful for this great community?

eedful for this great community! Should educa-be prepared only for a class, or different classes

I think no American will advance such a doctrine. charity with all men. [Loud applaase.] We have All men equally need the means of intellect val culture speken of the past and of the present—what of the fu-Armstica on their several partite, and where | ture | Cur producerous laws especified wisely and |

provision is made from the public all have a right to provision is made from the public all have a right to demand it. When our system gives every man an education exactly suited to his special work in life, and at the same time fully developing his mind—when this is done, we may be able to present the legitimate result of Republican institutions—otherwise, we will be but a shame and a by-word. With all and above all is the benign spirit of Christianity needed, to imbue all with a spirit of love.

a spirit of love.

Dr. Wayland passed a glowing eulogium on Dr. Dr. Wayland passed a glowing eulogium on Dr. Nott, and concluded by addressing him in these words:—"Venerable man, we rejoice to see that thine "eye is not dim, though thy natural force is somewhat abuted. We thank you for "your care over our youth; we thank you for the guided our manhorate wample which has ever pointed out to us the path "of earnest duty and self-forgetful charity. Long "may you live to witness the happiness which you "have created, and cherish the genius which you "inspirations" ret awakened into conscious existence. in his vast laboratory; till oppression shall cense and misery be relieved, and peace renewed, and the reign Emmanuel restored in every realm and to every race of this sin cursed earth. That such is God's ultimate design is apparent alike from prophecy and revelation. All powerful as God is, He works His purposes in this, and probably in all worlds, through the instrumentality of created agents—He could dispense with these, but so it does not please Him! Hence, the agents to be employed in the next scene of this world's drama are now in a state of preparation, and among them is the young American Republic. We have escaped many of the vices which arbitrary power induces. Our energies and enterprise have been so called into action as to enable us to begin the reform necessary in mapirations for a wakened into conscious existence.

And when the Savior, whose footsteps you have tredder, shall call thee home to receive thy reward. 'heay death lay his hand gently on that venerable
'form, and gently quiet the pulsations of that noble
'beart. May thy head recline upon the bosom of
'that Redeemer whom thou hast loved; may thine eye open on visions of glory which man may not utter. But, when an entrance is abundantly administered unto thee into the joy of thy Lord, where shall those who survive find any one on earth to resemble thee?" [Loud and long continued ap-'resemble thee!"

plause.] At 2 P. M. this day the exercises connected with the Commencement of Union College were resumed. The orchestra was again in attendance, and performed while the Alumni entered the church. The assemblage was even more numerous than in the forenoon. When

the music ceased Dr. NorT arose and was received with great and renewed applaces. He then spoke in the following words: Fifty years ago, having been invested with the super-vision of Unico College, I stood for the first time on jender rising ground where the College edifices are now seen. These grounds, now so symmetrical and ornate, were then mere pasture-ground, scarred with deep ravines difficult of access, by swamp and sand-till and distinct for access, by swamp and sandand divided into different compartments indicative bill, and divided into different compartments make anye of different ownerships. There was no tree, shrub, nor garden, nor building. Some thirty students, sent-tered over the then village of Schenectady, met at a cabinet-maker's, on the corner of Union and Ferrysts.—and these then constituted the whole of Union College. A stated provision had previously been made for academic instruction—for the education of the masses here. Nor, fifty years ago, was the provision for trade and travel more abundant. Chamistry was then little known; the motive provision for trade and travel more abundant. Chemistry was then little known; the motive power of steam less. The application of electricity and the sunbeams to any practical purpose was entirely unknown. By the power of muscle and of wind the internal commerce of the country was conducted. A visit to Albany, and the return, through the inter-A visit to Albany, and the result, through the inter-vening desert, over the winding pathway, required the time of three days, to New-York often three weeks, to Buffalo six; a voyage to Whitesboro' was executed by the oar or the setting-pole, and took more time and involved greater dangers than a voyage across the Atlaninvolved greater dangers than a voyage across the Atlantic does at this day. Rome was then the great commercial capital of the West. Beyond it commerce, except with savages, was unknown. The plowshare of the husbandman had scarcely disturbed the soil, or the ax of the woodman assailed the forest: the wild West was a desert for wild men. Even in the older States the wild beast and savage lingered; in all of them the husbandman by the use of the plough, the sythe and the sickle, worked to replenish his gar-ner, and the spinning-wheel converted flax into raiment. Now, how changed! The hand-wheel and the band-loom have been exchanged for the powerloom and the spinning-jenny. The setting-pole and the oar are laid aside, and the steam-engine has been substituted. Nor this alone: human labor is constantly disappearing, and, i a thousand v processes are now carried on by steam, which years ago, were performed by the human hand, and this only. Meantime, artificial channels had been excavated round the Falls of the Mohawk, the Hudson, the Nisgara, and the St. Mary, connecting the waters of the lakes with the ocean. Villages have spring up, a numerous population has appeared, and from them the hum of industry is heard. Nor does the speed of steam satisfy the demands of an eager population; the lightning has been trained to convey tidings from friend to friend at any intervening distance. Light, too, has been put in harness, and has learned to do the bidding of man; the artist, indeed, still bends over his easil and slowly lays on the colors which com-plete his work, but art has deserted his studio, and now, in an instant, by the impress of the sunbeam, her end is attained! This substitution is more than a subend is attained! This substitution is more than a sub-stitution of elemental for muscular power—it is an in-crease of power itself; and a perfection and rapidity have been attained which never could have been reached by the power of man or brute, however applied or extended. Hence the great increase of comforts and capital which we witness. The mere day-laborer now is better clad and lodged than were the aristocracy of England three hundred years ago. Meantime, emigration in its western flow has been carrying with it arts and sciences, English common law and the Christian re-ligion, from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. What has, in so short a time, produced such wondrous results? Mind: educated, religious, Chris-tian mind. This is the land of Bibles and of liberty. and the land of liberty because it is the land of Bil The world over, where the Bible is read man is free, and where it is not, oppression reigns. Time was when freedom of opinion was the prerogative of governments, when the masses were required to believe and think as the ruling power taught, and to believe in its teaching; and to compel this obedience the rack, the gibbet and the torture were applied. To escape this tyranny our pilgrim fathers field to savage shores and forest wilds, and their successful resistance formed a new era. Individual opinions became everywhere apparent; these congregated, and formed public opinapparent; these congregated, and formed public opin-ion; and this, brought into action, became an element of nations, and grew into a governing principle of the world. At present it is but in its infancy: but when it is enlightened by science, sanctified by grace, the voice of power shall no longer come down from usurped palaces to the people, but go up from the peoole to the seat of Government. Within this half century, public schools have gone forth to elevate these masses; Church and State have been separated in all the States, and now the books of nature and of grace lie open, without note or comment, free to all to read. During the same half century, the educational system has been revised and liberalised, as well as extended. In the Common School the ferule and the rod, to a great extent, have been exchanged for the premium and the plaudit; the been exchanged for the premium and the plaudit; the school-house has been rendered alluring by maps and charts, machinery and evolutions, and is no longer a prison-house. The free press, too, in connexion with the free school, with its educated reporters and print-ers, and other attachés, is now sending forth its mag-nificent sheets, the vehicles of information, eloquence, merals, religion, and scattering them broadcast, with rapidity, and over an extent of country that smares the college, too, the system has be suited to the condition of a young country and a free people, inviting the youth of our country to its conse-crated balls. And, last and best, the church, reared, not by a tribute, coerced by the tax gatherer, stands here, the free-will offering of grateful hearts, points to Heaven, and invites to the worship of Jehovah. But where are the actors in these scenes—and I especially allude to those of the Empire State? Where are Hamilton and Jay? Where are the jurists? Where is the stern and incorruptible Spencer! Where the guileless and learned Kent! Where the eloquent the guileless and learned Kent? Where the eloquent Van Nest? Where are the inventors and patrons of invention? Where the enlightened Livingston? Where the unrivalled Fitch, the real author of steam-navigation? Where are the men who presided over this invitation in its infancy, Smith, Edwards and Maxy? Where are the Board of Trustees! All gone! And the speaker stands alone to-day, stands in your midst, belowed purish the last relie of a former are as along. d pupils, the last relic of a former age, as stands a storm stricken tree amongst those of younger growth, rejoicing in their strength. Yet, though melancholy rejocing in their strength. Yet, though melancholy thoughts will present themselves, this is an occasion of joy. Through the years that are passed this College has come forth with improved usefulness and unstilled reputation [applause;] thanks to the fidelity of friends, especially that zealous, untiring and unfearing advocate, who, without promise or hope of reward, devoted the energies of his mind to the un-raveling of that triple web of false facts, false statements, and false reasoning, woven by mistaken men so long and with such assiduity. But, above all, thank God that the minds of those who looked into the case came to know the facts—thank God, who allowed the victo-ry to be wer. I am thankful; and I believe the injuticedone was the result of misapprehension rather than of malice. Let us rather cherish good will toward

these who have done us wrong. To forgive becomes those who have the right-forgiveness but anticipates

the frame of mind in which death should meet us all, that we may leave this world in peace with God and in

executed much ; yet thir, only shows the necessity for

that volume till storm and flood as well well as steam and lightning are controlable; till the husbandman can know how to shield his harvest from the hall: till the mariner shall be able to calculate beforehand the course and force of the winds; and till the chemist can

effect those changes which God now works so wisely

his vast laboratory: till oppression shall cease and

Our energies and enterprise have been so called into action as to enable us to begin the reform necessary in the new world, and also to co-perate in the renovation of the old. Our discoveries on the shores of the Pacific will soon place in our hands the capital sufficient for the great work that is to be done; the leisure, the result of our mechanical skill, will sid, and thus we shall soon have the opportunity of carrying to the further shores of that ocean, and to shores beyond it, the blessings God has given us in charge. The raphity with which capital is accummulated is now great. Look at Britain. It is not her atmics nor her navies that make they what the is, but her steam-engines, her machinery. to the further shores of that ocean, and to shores beyond it, the blessing God has given us in charge. The rapidity with which capital is accummulated is now great. Look at Britain. It is not her armies nor her navies that make her what she is, but her steam-entines, her machinery, and her copi fields. This republic, er reaching manhood, is become the competitor of England, and we see what has been done. When such are the results of imperfect experiments what may not be expected from perfected experiments. In the factory, in the field, science will teach new labor-saving methods, new modes of increase of material wealth. And oh! what may not be expected in the changed condition of man, when, by the supervision and guidance of the elements of nature, his physical wants shall be provided for! When this shall come to pass, las it will, in the providence of God.] how much valuable time will be radeemed from toil for the cultivation of the intellect, for the enjoyment of the affections, and for the worship of the adorable Being who reigns in Heaven! Then it will only remain to spread the Bible, to uncloak its pages, to make this earth what Heaven is, and what God proposes it shall one day bewhen not alone the employees on the shores of the Pacific, but empires beyond, and the isles of the ocean, and all that dwell on the planet, shall be ransomed and redseemed. You, my dear pupils, being called by the providence of God to aid in the advancement and approach of this holy and happy future, will, each of you, backle on his armor and prepare for the good work you have to do. Go into the world and do well, each of you, backle on his armor and prepare for the good work you have to do. Go into the world and do well, each of you, backle on his armor and prepare for the good work you have to do. Go into the world and do well, each of you, backle on his armor and prepare for the good world you have to do. Go into the world and do well, each of you have to do. Go into the world and the har, administer the remedy which removes surely text books for man to study, and it is the foot, and not the wise man, who says—"there is no food." It is as purrile and absurd to base our rocks as to hang our hopes, on nothing! My pupils, study nature, and you will find her teachings every where the same. The same pencil that gave their hues to the lilies of the valley, now paints the roses in the vale of Tompe. Never feel that the temple devoted to science is sacred to her, until it is sacred to religiou. Above all things, attend to your own personal salvation, that, having signalized yourselves by deeds of goodness on this earth, you may be associated with angels in heaven. And then, if there be another centennial gathering, (as there has been one before, the Alaumi then assembled may point to your deeds as we now point to the deeds of those who have gone before us, and these may say to you, "Companions of our pilgrimage, faithful to the trust committed to your charge, come up hither!" Such centennial gatherings there will be—but who shall be present! Xirxes wept when he reflected that the milions he sarveyed would soon exist no longer. Have we cause ty shed such tears as Xerxes shed? That which was to him after destruction, is to us a transition from a humbler to a higher life. And have we not hopes and sympathies that remain here too? In another half century, if we be not gathered together here, our children or our children's children will be, human beings will be gathered together as capable of pleasure as we. The man of basiness, the man of science, aye! many will be there. The same tribute of respect will be paid to the memory of the dead, and the same ardent desires will glow in the bosoms of the living. Then, as now, the flowers in yonder garden will invite the returned student to walk again among those pleasant walks which he had so often trod, full of hope, or send with disappointment. Then, as now, God will signalize their meetings with his gracious presence. After the vicastitudes of a life so long, it is a happiness to meet you here: to know that never, on this earth, shall we meet again. But how much sadder would it be if these were to be the last students that should ever seek wisdom at this fountain—if the tree were to become extinct and the world depopulated. How cheering the thought that there will be a sun to shine, stars to glitter, and an ocean to cross—a God to be adored and worshipers to adore Him, when we shall have gone into our rest. Standing among these Alumni of an institution over which God's mysterious Providence permitted me so long to preside—holding an office which I am soon to resign—I turn to you to speak a word of what is due to the God whom we adore, the country we serve, and the spread from generation to generation, till the last that has a part to act upon God's footstool shall have stood on it. In the next Semi-centennial Anniversary, you, or some of you, may be present, with tremulous voices, tottering steps—as the speaker that now addresses you, regarded with interest—with melancholy interest, as ruins always are. With some it may be so, but the rest of you, where will you be! Where the dead are, and so forgotten! Who now thinks of Smith, of Edwards, and of Maxy! Tombs have been passed by to day in yonder cemetery which lines the path that leads into this house—tombs of such as these—and who paused to look at them! But, though the dead be forgotten by the living, the living will not be forgotten by the dead. The dead may be present, seeing though unseen, sent back to earth on some crand of mercy or, perhaps, the guardian angels of living ones left behind! If it be otherwise, tidings may reach as even in that spirit-world deeds and words of goodness on earth are reported in dian angels of living ones left behind! If it be otherwise, tidings may reach us even in that spirit-world; deeds and words of goodness on earth are reported in heaven, angels concern themselves in the affairs of men, and "there is joy over one sinner that repenteth. It is not all life to live, nor all death to die! We shall meet sgain. Though some natural tens we shed at parting, let them be tears of joy! and let us go back to resume life's cares, and to perform its duties. Let us strike, every day, the balance of this world's account, that, when the destroyer comes, he may find us willing to depart. Beloved pupils and Christian friends, we shall, thanks to redeeming love, meet again, and lay the willing praise of our redemption at our Redeemer's feet. Till then, along, and last, but not a sad farewell! And to God, the Only Wise, be rendered glory and praise, now and henceforth, for ever; Amen!

DREW W. LOOMIS, at the call of the President, bore testiment to the affection for Dr. Nott which is cherished in the West, who as Mr. Loomis resides.

There were lond calls for Bishop Potters, who spoke a

There were load calls for Bishop Potter, who spoke a few words. He said he spoke as he used to be known, i. w, h a professor; in which capacity, as he used to call the Alemni to recite, he would now call one to speak, and named Mr. Tracy of Utica.

Mr. Tracy responded to the call, and proposed a resolution expressive of the gratitude of the Alumni to John C. Spencer, for his defense of Dr. Nott, and approving of the proposition to place his bust or portrait in a public room of the College.

Mr. Smith seconded the resolution which was earried ananimously.

nanimously.

Bishop Potter called on Prof. Eatos who responded

Prof. Hamilton, M. D., of Buffalo, offered a resolution proposing to erect in the College grounds, a marble status of Dr. Nott, and that a Committee of five be appointed

for that end.

The resolution was carried.

The PRESIDENT expressed t

The resolution was carried.

The President expressed the regrets of Bishop Brownell of Conn., a former Professor in the College, for being unable to be present, owing to an accident.

Mr. Joses of Long Island presented a resolution of thanks to Judge Campbell, Dr. Wayland, and Jor. Nott, for their addresses, requesting copies to be published by the Faculty. Carried.

Bishop Potten called on Mr. Brions of Harvard, who responded. He had no doub, that the Colleges of his State participated in the sentiments of the meeting toward Dr. Nott.

The meeting then adjourned.

In the evening the President, Trustees and Faculty.

In the evening the President, Trustees and Faculty

received the Alumni in the old (West) College, of whom there were several bundreds present. Thus ended the exercises of the Third Day.

To-morrow, Wednesday the last day of the celebration, is to be devoted to the Commencement

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS COL-LEGE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, NEW-JERSEY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

New-Brusswick, N. J., Tuesday, July 25, The annual return of the Commencement season in their venerable Alma Mater, brings many of the dutiful sons of old Rutgers on their pilgrimage to this classic mount. When old Time sounds his signal they leave their accustensed parsuits and come up here to greet their old classmates and brothren. The one leaves his farm, another his merchandire, another his legal cases and forms, another the hearing of the sick, and another the care of his flock to assemble with their companions of other days, and re-new the hallowed associations of the haleyon days of life. Coming here they renew their youth, they live over again these deys of yore, and thus are furnished with new strength to descend again into the arena of life, and move amid its chequered scenes. The desire of mingling in these scenes again, and of communings with our friends of the past, led us to don the pilgrim's garb, and visit this city last evening. Hencen was blessing the earth with genial showers of fertilizing rain, as our train moved on its rapid and mejestic course. No dust disturbed us, and the sombre appearance of the earth was a great relief after the fierce glare of the sun, shuing in the greatness of his strength—as he has done of late. It was to as a most welcome preparative for the exercises of the day—nitigating the heat and renewing the face of nature, and cheering the spirit of man.

The exercises of the season began yesterday morning with a very able and timely Baccalaureate address to the Senior Class by President Firklinghuryshy, which was

and cheering the spirit of man.

The exercises of the season began yesterday morning with a very able and timely Baccalaureate address to the Senior Class by President Firelixon exert, which was listened to with great interest by the under-graduates and their friends. He began by insisting that those who entered upon the great battle of life should resolve to be somebody—should not ret down in ingiorious case and be contented with doing nothing for the good of their fellowmen or their own improvement, but propose to themselves some important and useful aim in life, and endeavor to attain a high position in the affection of their fellows. He then proceeded to discuss the theme he proposed for their consideration, which was, "The Nature and Duty of Permonal Influence and Example."

Exercise and Example.

Exercise and Example is a social to assume by leaving the walls of the college and engaging in active parsons of life, the President directed their thoughts for a few moments to what he considered a profitable theme for present meditation—"The nature and duty of personal influence "and example." Man is a social being, and as such exercises an influence for good or evil over his fellow men, whether he purpose to do so or not. Man is not born to live only for himself, but for his country and his kind. Like a perennial stream, his influence will flow out to bless or curse his fellows. He may wish to check or turn its course, but the flood will not obey his vain design, and presses on to mingle itself with the ocean of ciernity. From wise thoughts, the speaker drew several corollaries:

1. There are certain public duties resting upon us as citizens of a free country. Our privilege is to select our rulers, and by them make our laws. The right of suffrage is the priceless boon of freedom, and in all cases of serious moment, you should exert their influence to secure wise and upright rulers—God-fearing men. I would not direct you as to the particular vocation which you shall choose for life. But I would counsel you to b

able indeed:

2. You owe your country the duty of patriothen. Our country demands the love of all the patriothen. 2. You owe your country the duty of patriolism. Our country demands the love of all her children. We should love her for her sacred memories, the struggles of our Revolution, the graves of our fathers, and also in grati-rude for the Divine goodness which has bessed her and His power which has been over her for her deliverance. Despite her faults, her broken pledges and compr Despite her faults, her broken pledges and compromises, we love her, and stand by the Union shoulder to shoulder. Never despair of your country, nor harbor a thought of disunion. With all its faults the Union, with Slavery. Nebraska, and all, is preferable to disunion, for this would bring anarchy, and make the condition of the slave worse than at present. Be wise, and wait for better times with the scheduled with which the anxious watchman waits for the first days of the preprint.

the senertude with which the analous watchman waits for the first dawn of the morning.

3. Preserve a good name—not by seeking the world's adulation, but by meriting their respect and esteem.

4. You should be careful of your associations. "He "that walketh with wise men shall be wise." And it is by this that you will be able to throw a mighty influence on

"that while the with wee men shall be wise. And it is by this that you will be able to throw a mighty influence on the side of good.

5. There rests upon you the duty of vindicating truth at all times with unbending steadfastness, and yet with a modesty which will not be reproached nor give offense. The address, from its highly practical tone, and its being the fruit of ripe experience, was well adapted to the occasion, and was listened to with marked interest.

The genial rain which fell during the last day and night produced a pleasant coolness of the atmosphere—deepened the vigorous green of the growing verdure which covered the neighboring hills, and added new beauties to the natural scenery of the beautiful valley of the Karitan. The College presented an unusually pleasant aspect—exhibiting a marked contrast from what it was in the days of our studentship. Then the Campas was mucil circumscribed by the devotion of both ends of it to the cultivation of corn and potatoes, while the center, which was filled with trees and grass, was not unfrequently devoted to pasturage. The whole was surrounded with a ricketty paling. Now the trees have arrived to greater maturity and beauty. The whole space in front of the College buildings is devoted to ernamental uses, filled with trees whose shade invite to contemplation—and divided by walks which wind pleasantly among the growing trees. The whole is surrounded by a neat and substantial iron railing. Van Next Hail has been reared upon the western portion of the grounds. An additional building is about to be added as a Chapel. Mr. Wm. Douglass and Mrs. Cruger have generously given the witer. This improvement is very much wanted, the present chapel being very small and the room being

2. He must have an intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern litereture and science. Here are the fields where he may reap bountful harvests; drink sweet draughts from the purest springs of intellectual pleasure. The practical man must possess a good and properly selected stock of materials, knowledge, sentiments, and

habits.

3. A sound common sense and cautious judgment. Follow not vagarice—new and infatuated lights; let every new question and subject; be carefully examined in the light of common sense.

4. Cultivate strength of will in strength and reason.

4. Cultivate strength of will in strength and reason. By this you will combine and strengthen all the powers of the mind which will enable the individual to be useful and conspicuous. Let the will be taught too by all human and divine teaching, to guide every stepand effort in the great aim and mission of life.

6. Cultivate Strength of will. Be independent in your thoughts and opinions. Bow not lown to others. Be no man's man-but answerable to God and bound by law.

6. Have a grand and proper sim—which shall alone enable you to benefit others. We must aim to do some enable you to benefit others. We must aim to do some enable gount to the World—according to the Christian sys-

6. Have a grand and proper sim—which shall alone enable you to benefit others. We must aim to do something areful to the World—according to the Curistian system. Seek a life of usefulness and you will be happy on carth—and be honored in heaven.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the man demanded by the age. Is our college furnished with the means of providing such men for the age? Let us go forward, Brothers Alumni, with the good work so well begun, and before another vear is passed let Ratgers College be fully endowed, and then she will rise like a temple scated upon a hill, and make her a blessing in the world. [Great cheering.] By the Rev. Dr. Knex the audience were dismissed with the benedicism.

The Alumni met and continued their session for business until dinner came, which, being at a late hour, they were prepared to discuss with all their might. This was crowded into too parrow a place to admit of speeches and toasts. After this the literary societies held their anoliversaries in their halls. The Pethosophian was addressed by the Rev. Abrabam R. Van Nest of New-York, the Philoclean by Jacob Wortendyke, Eeq. of Jersey City. The latter address we had the privilege of hearing. It was a very creditable exposition of the advantages which the student receives from the literary societies in his college course. After the delivery of these addresses, the societies formed in procession and in company with the Trustees, walked to the church, where a most ecollent and timely address on Education was delivered by Henry Vethoke, LL.D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania at Philiadelphia, which deserves a pretty full report, which I shall endeaver to give you in my next.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 26, 1854. The Annual Commencement of this Institution took place this day. The Trustees, Faculty, and Students, with nvited guests, assembled at 9 o'clock in the College Campus, where a procession was formed, which proceeded

to the First Reformed Church. to the First Reformed Cancel.

The exercises were opened by prayer, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Aboel of Newark, after which Dodworth's Band executed on aria in Der Freyschutt.

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts next proceeded with their exercises, in the following order:

Latin Salutatory-by Lawrence Wells, New Brunswick, English Salutatory Address- Wan, P. Post, Jamestown, N. Y. Philosophical Oration: "Taluxing," Theodore Ryesson, Pac Oranion: "Vestward Ho "-Louis B. Van Dyck, Stone Ridge,

stion: "Shining"—Henry P. Thompson, Readington, stion: "Genius"—Jus. Le Fevre, New Parts, N. Y. stion: "Art, Ancient and Modern"—John N. Vosche

Oration: "The Exedus from College"-Jas. A. Moore New-York City.
Oration: "Decay"—Philip J. Ryall, Preschold.
Oration: "Mystery"—John E. Van Cleve, Treaton.
Oration: Fortune's Flood"—Win L. Moore, New York City.
The oration on "The Heart," which was to have been delivered by Mr. John H. Suydam, New Lots, L. L., was

emitted in consequence of the illness of that gentleman.
All the addresses, but particularly the Latin and English adultations, gave the urmost satisfaction to the assembly.

After the conclusion of the orations, the following gen-dlemen of the Graduating Class had the Degree of Bachelor

After of the Graduating Class has the control of Arts conferred upon them:

Jemes S. Airkin, John V. N. Baldwin, Alexander P. Levin, James Le Fevre, James A. Moore, William L. Moore, J. Outwater Poliherms, William W. Post, Robert R. Proudiit, Charles J. Rutgers, Philip J. Ryell Theodore Reverson, John B. Saysham, J. Elmes Stour, Philip J. Ryell Theodore Reverson, John B. Van Dyak, Abraduary P. Thompson, John P. Van Hemestinet, John N. Voornees, Law

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on candidates in course, also the Honorary Degrees.

The Saydam Prizes were awarded to Mesers, Wm. W. Pest and James Le Fevre. To the former forthe greatest attainment in Natural Sciences, and to the latter for the best essay on "The Benefits of a Thorough Classical "Trainmen."

best essay on "The Benchts of a Thorough Classical "Training."

The Valedictory Address was delivered by J. S. Aitkin, Laurencevalie. After which benediction was pronounced and the assembly separated.

The proceedings of the day, though sufficiently attractive from the eloquence of the Address and the abundance of sound classical and scientific knowledge displayed by the candidates for collegiste honors, were agreeably enlivered by powerful pieces of music, which were excellently performed by Dodworth's Band. We learned from some of the students, that owing to a difficulty between some of them and the Faculty, in relation to the Gradua ing Class, that not more than about half the usual number of speakers had an opportunity of displaying their respective merits before the public. We regret this for the sake of the disappointed gentlemen, yet we must say, that however great the genius and crudition may be, twelve addresses of purely literary character delivered in one day and in the same place, were perhaps as much as the friends of the students were inclined to listen to. They were sufficient, at all events, to wastain the reputation of the Institution, which is the main edject of Commencements, and in which both the Faculty and the students have a common and abiding interest.

COMMENCEMENT AT ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT AT ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

Commence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Jacksonviller, Ill., July 17, 1854.

The commencement exercises in Illinois College, at Jacksonville, took place last week, commencing on Sunday afternoon, the 9th, with the Baccalaurcate Sermen to the Graduating Class, by President Sturtevant. The subject was Christian Patriotism, and was ably treated. It the evening a discourse was delivered before the Society of Religious Inquiry, by Rev. Wim. Bishop, Professor in Hanover College, Indiana, on The Plentiful Harrest, the few laborers, and the consequent necessity of Proyer.

Cin Monday evening, the exhibition of the Female Seminary was held, which was a pleasant affair, and closed up in a manner entirely novel. After prizes

closed up in a manner entirely novel. After prizes had been awarded to other members of the school, one of them. Miss Hattie J. Himes, was presented with a first prize, for excellence and affection, A MUSBAND, Mr. Austin Reckwell, which she received with the usual ceremony, performed by Rev. Mr. Selleck.

On Tuesday, there were various exhibitions, and the Prize Beckments were delicated.

On Tucsday, there were various exhibitions, and the Prize Declamations were delivered in the afternoon. On Wednesday, the Address before the Phi Alpha Society was pronounced by Rev. Harvey Curtis of Chicago, on The Progress of Society, its direction, means, and prospects. Although the theme was somewhat trite, the sharpness and vigor with which it was discussed gave it great interest.

discussed gave it great interest.

Thursiny, July 13—The commencement exercises as usual, assembled a crowd of the very elite of the region. The day was one of the finest of the season; the house well ventilated and comfortable; the procession short and well accommodated. The Graduating class occupied the front seats, and as they were called, stepped out from the audience upon the platform. They presented an appearance of ability and character beyond what we were prepared to witness. Their thoughts, mother of composition and delivery character beyond what we were prepared to witness. Their thoughts, mafiner of expression, and delivery, were all of a high order. There was much that was specially creditable to Mr. Pickard, who has had charge of the Rhetorical Department during the last year. As they received the diplomas, we thought them a remarkably fine group of manly, noble-looking young men. The general character of the orations was very high, but three of the pieces were worthy of special notice, viz: "Agriculture," by John Gore: "Unwritten History," by Edward P. Kirby, and "Natural Analegies," by J. M. Sturtevanl, Jr. In the evening, the closing exercise took place in the

to be added as a Chapel. Mr. Win. Doughes and ferwell? And to God, the Oily Wine, and last, but not a safe ferwell? And to God, the Oily Wine, be rendered glory and praise, now and henceforth, for ever; Amon. The rendered properties of the oil of the oi